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IF NOT BY TREATY, THEN BY LEGIS. LATION.

TO-DAY'S MEETING OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE EXPECTED TO END INACTION ON THE HAWAHAN QUESTION-COMMODORE

MELVILLE ON THE STRATEGIC IM-PORTANCE OF THE ISLANDS

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENS.] on Foreign Relations, when it meets to-morrow morning, will be called on to put an end to the pelicy of hesitation and delay so far followed at this session in dealing with the Hawaiian anperation project. For three months the conof annexation negotiated last summer by the Administration has been pending in the treaty-making branch of Congress, and ratification seems as impossible of accomplishment now as it did when Congress resumed its sit-

tings in December. Other questions of international moment have recently obscured the importance of prompt and favorable action on the Administration's project for the absorption of the Hawaiian Islands; yet it is apparent to the friends of the convention in the Senate that some steps must be taken at once to carry out the President's policy if the impetus of public sentiment in favor of annexation is not to be materially lessened or practically lost. The advocates of ratification in the Senate realize that they lack from four to six votes of the constitutional two-thirds majority required to make the convention binding. They are somewhat disposed, therefore, to question the advisability of forcing a division on the treaty, as defeat on a rollcall seems inevi-

Mr. Davis, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who has the treaty in charge, has taken the ground for some time past that no harm could come from delay, and that the convention would gain rather than lose in strength from a postponement of the final vote. On the other hand, other earnest advocates of Hawaiian annexation on the committee have contended that it was only a waste of time and effort to continue the fight in favor of the convention, the true policy being to abandon the treaty and to push to the front a bill for the acquisition of Hawaii and its organization as an integral

portion of the territory of the Union. That the latter programme will ultimately be adopted is the belief of the great majority of those who support annexation, but that it will be accepted without qualification at to-morrow's meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee is perhaps not certain. A prominent member of course would probably be taken, said that he could not tell whether certain amendments would be made to the text of the treaty and a test of strength then invited, or whether the convention would be abandoned outright and annexation attempted by legislation. But whatever course were preferred, to-morrow's discusslon would probably end the inaction of the last two months and bring the project of annexation to the front again as one of the most urgent and pressing questions of the present session of Con-

COMMODORE MELVILLE'S ARGUMENT. Senator Morgan secured the Senate's permission to print fifteen thousand copies of several

strong arguments advanced by Engineer-in-Chief Meiville, of the Navy, in favor of immediate annexation, one of which was published in The Tribune on February 13. These consist of three papers of unusual importance, in which this vigorous officer, with his customary directness and intense practicability, develops a number of convincing reasons why the failure to secure the islands might prove dangerous to the security of the United States. The chief paper. which has not hitherto been published, relates the strategic value of Hawaii, which is exhaustively treated. Among other things, modore Melville declares that the North Pacific is, in effect, an American ocean, of which the United States must hold in nature's fee simple a paramount control. Speaking of the Ameri-

can possessions bordering it, he says:

If this long stretch of coast and archipelago be taken as a vast, although irregular, curve, struck when the world was new, we see the volcanic peaks which torm the Hawalian group rising, out in the open ocean, at the centre of this primeval circle. They stand directly south of Alaska's greater area and southwest of California, controuting and commanding both and all the intervening shore. Between them and these lands there lie no further islands to bridge a passage or give shelter of support to triend or foe. Alone, with neither peer nor rival, they watch as Nature's fortress of these seas Jonaini, a very high authority on the art of war, defines a position which is 'a centre of communication of the centre of the chief lines of communication of the seast to be fought for, the position is decisive." It would appear that with regard to the North Pacific and its boundaries this group fulfils signally these conditions. Just here there may be noted the peuliar and extraordinary value of Hawali to he defence of our Western coast. As has been shown, Honolulu is within easy distance of French, German, English and Japanese stations on the Pacific it lies, as well, but 2100 miles from the United States shore. If either of these foreign nations held the islands its ships resching Hawali could take on supplies, and in five or six days thereafter could appear off California with ample fuel remain.

could appear off California with ample fuel remaining for offensive operations or for retreat, if necessary, to their island base.

If, however, Hawaii be omitted from the problem the situation changes wholly. Excluding those on the American continent, the foreign station nearest to our Pacific seaboard is that of the French at Tahiti, a distance of 3,500 miles, but this port is so far from home and supports as to probind its use effectively as a naval base for attack on this const. There is no other over-sea station, so near as is Tahiti, those of Japan, China, Great Britain, Russia and Spain being from 4,500 to 5,500 miles away. Now for a descent upon our Western territory, a hostile fleet must comprise battle-ships and cruisers of the first rank. Taking British vessels as typical of the best foreign ships for over-sea work, we find that the Royal Severeign, battle-ship, 14,150 tons, and the Diadem, first-class cruiser, 1,000 tons, have each a coal endurance of but 5,000 miles at a speed of ten knots. In other words, of the ships starting from these distant stations, without as starting from these distant stations, without starting from the eatest ports could reach California waters, and these only with fuel for about 500 miles more at ten knots, with limited capacity for attack, none whatever for retreat, and with the surety of meeting a fully equipped fleet of the United States.

CONTROL OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL. In the Mediterranean, midway between Port Said and Gioraliar, there stands Malta, won in 1798 from the Knights of St. John through the treachery of end Goraliar, there stands Maita, won in 1798 from the Knights of St. John through the treachery of bomparte, captures two years after by the British, and confirmed to them by the Congress of Vienna. In its massive fortifications and its central position on the line of communication from Egypt to Gibraliar this mid-Mediterranean outpost is sital to British coatrol of Ishman transit. As with Maita and Sucz, so with Homolitu and Nicaragum. Hawaii is, with regard to the Orient, the mid-Pacific outpost of the American canal, standing half-way between the Ishmus and the east, on or near every line of travel between these points, and with no shand or military importance even approaching its ommunications with the future crossroads of the American money, National or private in this waterway, if the Republic Shall not bold as well its central Pacific outpost.

If Hawaii shall be sanexed by the United States in conclusion is inevitable that, in the event of maritime war being waged against us, the island group will be the scene of the earliest, perhaps the only, conflict on Pacific waters. It will be the first line of defence of Pacific and Alaskan shores, the farfluing outpost on guard, not in our own nor neutral servicory, out in that 'no man's land,' the sea. The danger and the glory of this advanced position will lie in this, that its garrison and fleet must meet the first rush of strack; that he people, in their vicarious sufferings, must sheld those of the real objective, the continental shore.

The serious dangers which may in war beset Hawaii as American territory are the interruption of his remainded to the real objective, the continental shore.

The serious dangers which may in war hese than the reference in territory are the interruption of his communications are both the arteries and the nerve of strategy, since through them not only is a distant force supported, but its action is controlled. Imagin, it is true, is 2100 miles from the Continent, but since 1842 England has held Hous Kong, and separated by 150

DEMANDS AN IMMEDIATE AND EXPLICIT STATEMENT ON THE OCCUPATION OF PORT ARTHUR. London, March 5 .- A dispatch to "The Daily

Mail" from Tien-Tsin, China, says: "Japan has addressed a note to Russia demanding an immediate and explicit statement

on the question of the continued occupation of Port Arthur."

CHINA RENT IN TWAIN. Washington, March 4.—The Senate Committee A REBELLIOUS GOVERNMENT SET UP IN THE YANG-TSE-KIANG VALLEY.

> Shanghai, March 4 .- A special correspondent of "The Shanghai Mercury" at Klu-Klang alleges that the Viceroys of Nankin and Hu-Kuang have entered into a compact with the Governor of Hunan to direct the affairs of the entire valley of the Yang-tse-Klang and the adjoining territories.

The triumvirate proposes to govern this region irrespective of any orders from the Emperor, ho will be allowed no voice whatever in its affairs, thus virtually splitting China into two separate administrations

This rebellion is due to China's allowing the Yang-tse likin revenues, hitherto a perquisite of the mandarins, to be used as a guarantee of the Anglo-German loan, which would mean a partial European control.

ADMIRAL SKRYDLOFF'S MISSION.

REPORT THAT HE IS TO EMBARK PRINCE GEORGE FOR CRETE-TURKS TO OPPOSE IT.

spondent of "The Standard" says: "Admiral Skrydloff, who is on his way to Crete to take command of the Russian squadron, was not received by the Sultan while here. It was reported at the Palace that he is under instructions from the Czar to embark Prince George of Greece and to land him in Crete Djevad Pacha, the Turkish military commander in Crete, has been ordered to oppose such an at tempt with every means in his power."

Athens, March 4.-The Russian Admiral, Skrydloff, who will command the Russian squadron in Cretan waters, arrived here to-day and had an audience with King George, to whom he handed a letter from Emperor Nicholas. He will proceed to Crete to-morrow.

JUBILEE C ITALIAN UNITY.

LOYAL DEMONSTRATIO. 'AT THE CELEBRATION

IN ROME-KING HUMBERT'S SPEECH. Rome, March 4.- The jubilee anniversary of the the committee, when asked this afternoon what lialian Constitution was celebrated to-day with the committee, when asked this afternoon what lialian Constitution was celebrated to-day with the committee, when asked this afternoon what lialian Constitution was celebrated to-day with general rejoicings. The city was filled with visiwho thronged the handsomely decorated

At 8 o'clock in the morning the great bell at the Capitol signalled the opening of the fêtes, and an hour later King Humbert, on horseback, accompanied by the Count of Turin and the foreign milltary attaches and the Minister of War, attended by a brilliant suite, rode to the San Marco Esplanade, where he reviewed eight thousand troops of

The Queen viewed the march past of the troops, and their majesties were cheered with enthusiasm by the crowds present.

The ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the monument to Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, has been postponed until to-morrow.

King Humbert made a speech to the Senators, Deputies and Mayor in the Capitol, in which His

"From the summit of this hill, consecrated by immortal glory, my first thought ascends to my magnanimous ancestor. Victor Emmanuel, father of his country, for his labors achieved in the na-

Later, His Majesty remarked: faith in resuscitated Italy led us to Rome and will guide us to still loftier destinies. I salute those generous men who consecrated their lives to the Fatherland. I wished you to meet here, at the | The fisheries industry in Alaska and the Northice of the Eternal City, which has spread its light throughout the entire world.

unity of Italy in order that the Fatherland might be great and prosperous.

"As at the dawn of our resurrection all classes try's freedom, so to-day they are united and mutually aiding one another. The indissoluble union of my house with the destinies of the people, based on concord of ideas and strengthened by past misfortunes and giories, will be the most

ecure bulwark of the Italian Fatherland." These concluding allusions to the dynasty were "Long live the King!"

Ministers, leading authorities, diplomats and milltary officers were present. The speech was delivered from the throne, and was in reply to the ad-

ered from the throne, and was in reply to the addresses of the Senators and Deputies. A reception followed the King's speech. The King received most enthusiastic greetings from the people while on his way from the Quirinal to the Capitol through the streets lined with troops.

The King, on returning to the Quirinal, received another vociferous greeting from the immense crowds of people in the streets, in the balconies and on the housetops. Patriotic societies, hearing banners and headed by bands of music, assembled on the piazza to greet him. After His Majesty entered the Quirinal with the Count of Turin, they were obliged to appear twice on the balcony in response to the cheering of the people.

Similar demonstrations took place throughout Italy.

GLAD OF THE MANHATTAN'S CHALLENGE.

NO DIFFICULTY IN ARRANGING A CHESS MATCH WITH THE BRITISH UNIVERSITIES.

the Manhattan Chess Club to Oxford and Cambridge universities for a team chess match by cable, to be played during the Easter vacation, has received by the Oxford club with lively satisfaction.

Nothing can be done until the text of the challenge arrives, in due course of mail; but the president of the club, E. Q. Spencer-Churchill, and the secretary, A. H. George, favor the proposal, and say that there will be no difficulty in arranging the match.

THE LONDON MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

PROGRESSIVES HAVE THE COUNCIL BY TWENTY

London, March 4.- The result of the election for London, March 4.—The result of the election for members of the London County Council is that the Progressives (Liberals) have secured sixty-eight sents and the Moderates (Unionists, have returned forty-eight of their candidates.

The election in Hackney was postponed owing to the death of a candidate.

Lord Dunraven has been re-elected to the County Council, representing Wandsworth.

THE CZARINA IMPROVING. Berlin, March 4 .- It is announced here that the Czarina, who is said to have been suffering from slight inflammation of the lungs, following an attack of measles, is improving.

zeiger" from Warsaw says the police have pro-hibited all festivities in connection with the cen-ternary of the birth of the Polish poet Adam Micklewicz. The prohibition has made a great

Paris, March 4.-Captain Begouen, of the genstaff, who wrote an outrageously insulting letter to ex-Minister Trarieux, one of the witnesses at the Zola trial, has been punished by being trans-ferred to the staff of the Sixth Army Corps.

PROSPECT OF SETTLING THE FISHERIES CONTROVERSY.

ALASKA RIGHT-OF-WAY BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE-EXTENSION OF THE BONDING PRIVILEGE PROPOSED IN RETURN FOR CONCESSIONS TO AMER

ICAN FISHERMEN.

Washington, March 4.-After a debate lasting several days the Senate late this afternoon passed the bill extending the homestead laws and providing for right of way for railroads in Alaska. Section 13, providing for certain bonding concessions to Canada in lieu of privileges to be extended by the Dominion Government to this country, caused a lively debate, as it brought into the controversy the old fisheries question on the New-England coast, which has investigation into the disaster. been pending between the United States and Great Britain for a hundred years. The statement was made on the floor of the Senate that there was every reason to believe that by the passage of the bill the fisheries question could be settled without great effort, as assurances to that effect had been reached from a large and

influential element in Canada. Mr. Turner moved to strike out that part of the section which related to the entering of Canadian ports by American fishermen. He did not, he said, make the motion because he was hostile to the New-England fisheries, but because he deemed it unfair to burden this measure with a demand on the Dominion Government that it yield a contention it has made for a hundred

Mr. Hale inquired if Mr. Turner did not think it would be of advantage to the United States to obtain the fisheries concession from Canada. Mr. Turner replied that it would be of advantage if we could obtain it, but he did not selieve it could be obtained.

CANADA LIKELY TO ACCEPT.

Mr. Hansbrough said that the Committee on Public Lands was in possession of information that Canada would accept the conditions imposed by the section. He was firmly of the opinion that the Dominion Government would yield on the fisheries question, in view of the concessions made to it by the bill.

Mr. Hear expressed the hope that Mr. Turner would not insist on his motion. The fisheries question was not a local one to New-England, but a National question, a question, too, particularly applicable to the people of the Northbecoming greater. He felt that the fisheries problem was of immense importance to the people of the Northwest, and ought not to be

supporting and supplementing what Hoar had said, Mr. Frye said that the pending bill was of National importance. From a little town near where he lived in Maine twentyfive hundred people had gone to Alaska, and many more, of course, had left the State for the Klondike. He thought there was never a better opportunity to secure concessions from when the Canadians wanted something from the United States. He did not think the motion ought to prevail, because the United States had long been giving Canada much and receiving little in return. Mr. Frye believed that if it were not for the captiousness of Canade there would not be the slightest trouble between this country and Great Britain.

Wilson supported the contention of Mr. Turner, and thought it the height of absurdity to tack the fisheries question to a bill providing for the encouragement of railway construction in Alaska.

Mr. Carter agreed with Messrs, Hoar and Frye that the fisheries question, so far as it was considered in this bill, was of National importance. the mineral resources of Alaska, Mr. Carter said he was satisfied, not from Government rewhich he said he had the utmost confidence. estimated that in Alaska gold to the amount of \$10,000,000 a year would be produced in a tion 13 should be adopted as presented, Canada would be compelled to abandon that all-Canadian route, and he believed that this country would obtain every concession which was demanded of Canada by the pending section.

Mr. Turner's motion to strike out the fisherles portion of the section was defeated by a year and nay vote, 34 to 16. The section was adopted without division. As agreed to, Section 13 is as

The bill was then passed without division. The Senate, at 5:05 p. m., held an executive tersion, and at 5:20 o'clock adjourned until

FAILURE TO DESTROY INDIAN HEAD.

A GREAT QUANTITY OF DYNAMITE DOES

An attempt made at 18:05 o'clock yesterda; HONORS TO A POLISH POET PROHIBITED.

Berlin, March 4.—A dispatch to the "Lokal Answard quantity of stone was displaced by the explosion of 4.709 pounds of dynamite, which had been placed in two tunnels at the base of the cliff, and three hundred pounds which had been put in drill would win popular sympathy, procuring the best holes on the summit. However, the top of the termination of any foreseen or present heartfamous landmark was badly shattered.

ANNEXATION TO BE PUSHED JAPAN'S STIFF NOTE TO RUSSIA. AN OFFER MADE TO CANADA THE END NOT YET IN SIGHT. | SPAIN BUYING WARSHIPS.

MAINE COURT UNABLE TO FIX A DATE FOR ITS REPORT.

ANSWERED BY ADMIRAL SICARD-NAVAL OFFICERS GREATLY INTERESTED IN

> THE REPORTED PURCHASES OF WARSHIPS BY SPAIN-THE OLYMPIA LIKELY TO BE ORDERED

Washington, March 4.-It was learned this afternoon through telegraphic correspondence between Secretary Long and Admiral Sleard that the Maine Court of Inquiry is unable to fix even an approximate date for the conclusion of its

Sharing the general anxiety for some information on this point, Secretary Long to-day, at the instance of the Cabinet, sent a telegram to Admiral Sicard, asking him when it was expected that the report of the Court would be made, and the following reply was received:

Key West, Fla., March 4. Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C. Have talked with the president of the Court of Inquiry and agree with him that it is not yet possible to fix a date for the finding, as so much depends upon the progress of the divers and wreckers, and the results they obtain. Every effort is being made to advance the inquiry. The Court returns to Havana by the t is being made to advance the in-Mangrove this evening, having about finished the examination at Key West. SICARD.

Admiral Sleard's message is regarded officially as disposing of the reports that the Court has obtained positive or conclusive information taken to mean that on the testimony or discoveries of the divers will depend the finding. the examination of the officers and crew of the ship having been insufficient to enable the Court even to form an idea as to what lines may be opened up from the investigation of the wreck

While the telegram was naturally something of the inquiry-as much in doubt as ever, it was welcomed as practically setting at rest the reports as to the results of the investigation up to date. It is said that the Court in all probability will not return to Key West, the Department having intimated that it was its desire that the examination of the officers and men should be concluded at this sitting, as they are needed for reassignment to ships.

THE OLYMPIA MAY BE CALLED HOME. It is probable that the Olympia, the flagship of the Asiatic squadron and the queen of the cruisers, will come home to San Francisco. The Navigation Bureau has this movement under consideration, and in view of the fact that the order will be given. The Olympia is a protected cruiser of extraordinary speed and endurance, with a battery strong enough to overpower almost anything short of a battle-ship, and speed enough to run away from that or

The torpedo-boat Winslow, at Norfolk, has completed her repairs, and will join the flotilla at Key West as soon as the gale on the coast blows itself out and makes the run down safe.

ports of the purchase of warships by Spain, and make the reports of these transactions the text for complaints of the inability of the Navy Department to do likewise. However, as to the report from London to-day of the purchas of Amazonas by Spain, it is said at the Department that this vessel sailed for Brazil several months ago, and has been delivered to the Brazilian Government. Her sister ship is near completion in the Armstrong yard. They are useful cruisers, copies of the Barossa, now of the Brazilian Navy, and their strong point is their ports alone, but from the best authority in this great radius of action, 8,000 miles-which would enable them to cross the Atlantic and recross

The other two ships building for Brazil in France, which are also reported to be about to be the Deadoro and the Floriona, which are building at Toulon. These are small, but powerful battle-ships. Their tonnage is only 3,162, but they carry four 10-inch rifles in turrets, in addition to two 6-inch and four 4.7-inch guns and a good secondary battery. Their coal endurance, however, is small, and their forte would seem to be coast defence operations, or cruising near a base of supplies.

COMMENT AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT. The London reports also caused comments at the State Department. In some quarters the feeling was expressed that pending the finding of a Court of Inquiry on a case having the international phases of the Maine explosion the obligations of neutrality were as strongly imposed on Great Britain and Brazil as in time of war. The precedents apply only to a condition of war and not to conditions which may eventually lead to war. In the Geneva award, however, unfriendly acts by Great Britgeneral rule, foreign Governments are free to sell warships either directly or through their

are being reviewed, and it was said that, if this u-ual periodical inspections required by the regulations. As for the reported orders to inspection officers at Bethlehem to be ready for a quick start it was said that Captain McNutt and Lieutenant Benet, who have been on inspection duty for several years past, are not to be disturbed, and have no orders such as are reported from Bethlehem.

A SUGGESTION FROM MADRID. ANNEXATION OF CUBA TO THE UNITED STATES

of President McKinley's project to purchase Cuba, "El Nacional," in an article under the caption, "The Best Solution of the Cuban Froblem." exclaims:

"Will nobody preach and proclaim the annexation of Cuba to the United States by agreement with Spain, on condition that the United States redeem us from the insular debt, favoring us during a certain period by a tariff concession and guaranteeing, under a powerful authority and a respected flag, the lives and property of Spanlards resident in Cuba?

"Behold a solution of the problem which

Constantinople, March 4.-All Ferouck Bey, the the United

E Tribune.

PURCHASING CRUISERS BUILDING IN ENGLAND FOR BRAZIL

ALSO AFTER GUNS AND LARGE SUPPLIES OF AM-MUNITION-SPANISH RESOURCES A MYS-

TERY-A FLEET FOR CUBAN WATERS London, March 4.-Spain has purchased two cruisers which the Armstrongs have been building for Brazil, the Amazonas and a sister ship, unnamed, of 4,000 tons each, 23 knots, and

Spain is also negotiating for and will probably secure two cruisers of a similar type which have been building in France for Brazil. The Amazonas is ready for launching, and her

sister ship will be ready shortly. The Spanish Government is also endeavoring to secure guns and large supplies of ammunition in England and on the Continent for im-The Government of Spain seems to have

funds, for it is understood to be paying a large part of the purchase money in cash, giving good security for the balance, these being the only terms upon which the Armstrongs would Some weeks ago Spain attempted to purchase

ships and supplies in England on credit from prominent firms having close relations with the Government here, but after inquiries the firms refused to give credit. Since then Spain has raised funds from unknown sources.

Diplomats in London express the belief that French financiers are helping the Spanish Gov-It is known that Spain is trying to purchase

three other ships which are being built by the Armstrongs, but she has not yet succeeded in making a bargain, consequently there is still time if the United States wishes to forestall

The United States could also forestall Spain in the purchase of other ships building in English and Continental dockyards.

While Chili denies that any of the ships ordered for that country are for sale, it is believed by naval constructors that Chili's best cruiser, the O'Higgins, which is just finished, could be purchased.

A letter just received here from Madrid says it is definitely reported there that a fresh Spanish squadron, destined for Cuba, is being organized at Cadiz. It consists of four ironcladsthe Carlos V, Pelayo, Alfonso XIII and another—several gunboats and a transatiantic steamer. Active work is also proceeding upon the torpedo-hoat destroyers Prosperina, Audaz and Osada, and upon the torpedo-boats Hafana, Retamoso and Barcelo, which form the second torpedo-boat flotilla which Spain is sending to

Señor Salvador de Mendonça, Minister from Brazil to the United States, came to this city yes-terday to attend the dinner to Mr. Bryan, the new Minister from this country to Brazil. When asked if he knew anything about the reported hase of Brazilian warships by Spain, he said: "I have received no information in the matter I know, however, that Brazil is building several war vessels in England. have the contract. If there has been any such

Their deck-plating is 1½ inches of Harveyized steel.

Their deck-plating is 1½ inches thick. The armament of these two ships is composed of two 2.4inch guns, two 5.9-inch Howitzers, four 4.7-inch
quick-firing guns, four 6-pounders, two 1-pounders
and two small rapid-fire guns. They have two
torpedo-tubes.

FAMINE THREATENS IN SPAIN. THE DISTRESS OCCUPYING PUBLIC ATTENTION

MORE THAN AMERICAN RELATIONS. London, March 5 .- The Madrid correspondent

of "The Daily Mail" says: "In contrast with the clamor in America there is almost absolute calm here, and that, too, even on the bourses, where the falls are due to foreign selling. The general opinion is that the United States dare not make the Maine suspicion, which is unsupported by evidence and is abhorred by European opinion, the

occupies the public mind far more than American relations. Notwithstanding the reduction in the grain duty, a famine threatens. The Socialists are utilizing the dearth, under guise of electioneering, as a means of fomenting popular agitation."

THREATENED SAGASTA WITH A STICK.

Madrid, March 4.—The police here have arrested an Italian who, a month ago, rushed up to the carriage of Señor Sagasta, the Premier, and threatened him with a stick. The man was shadowed by the police, and has just been found prowling around Senor Sagasta's house. Inquiries are being made to ascertain whether or not the Italian is connected with suspected

The prisoner shows signs of insanity.

SENATOR PROCTOR IN PINAR DEL RIO. THE EX-SECRETARY VENTURES AGAIN INTO THE

Havana, March 4.—Senator Proctor and Colonel Parker went to Artemisa, Province of Pinar del Río, early this morning. They returned this afternoon, earlier than expected, seaving there Miss Clara Barton, Superintendent Elwell and two Red Cross Soclety doctors, with others, to assist in the relief depot. The Senator was enabled to see a part of the country which he had not visited, where tobacco and bananas were once the staples.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST ARRESTED.

wife of a prominent coal dealer, was arrested to-day or an indictment charging her with practising Mrs. Weaver is a Christian Scientist. It is alleged that she profeschristian Scientist. It is anegod that she potential storaged that she procussion of the hip as the result of a fall. Her treatment, it is charged caused the disjointing of the hip and the decay of the thigh bone, rendering a surgical operation necessary. She pleaded not guilty and was released on her own recognizance.

A CORONER SEVERELY INJURED. Coroner Archibald T. Banning, of Westchester

ave. Mount Vernon, in a comatose condition, the reault of a serious accident which happened late on Thursday night. Coroner Banning had been attending a political conference, and about 11:30 o'clock came out of the St. James Hotel to enter a cab which was waiting to convey him home. He missed the step and fell, striking his head on the sidewalk. Dr. Banning was taken home unconscious, and is being attended by Drs. F. R. Glover, E. F. Newell and Thomas F. Goodwin. It is feared that by skull is 'ractured.

COURT RETURNS TO HAVANA

WILL RENEW THE INQUIRY AT THE

WRECK OF THE MAINE. NO EVIDENCE, IT IS BELIEVED, WAS DEVELOPED

AT KEY WEST TO THROW LIGHT ON THE

CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION-CLAIMS

OF SURVIVORS. Key West, Fla., March 4 .- After two postpone of its departure the Court of Inquiry left Key West for Havana this evening on the lighthouse tender Mangrove. It is believed by those best informed here that the Court will complete

Only three of the six days the Court was here were devoted to the work of investigation. The inactivity of yesterday and to-day is still unexplained, except by a semi-official statement that Rear-Admiral Sicard was awaiting instructions from Washington. The sessions, it is generally understood, developed no evidence by which the Court could definitely determine the cause of the explosion.

its labors in the Cuban capital within ten days.

A Naval officer in close touch with the members of the Court said to this correspondents "With one exception the witnesses who testified here were Maine survivors. The evidence though in most cases taking longer to tell, can be summed up in the words of an enlisted man, who, when Judge-Advocate Marix asked him what he knew about the explosion, replied 'Sir, I was blowed up. I was saved and I'm here." That was all he could swear to."

NOT READY TO GIVE A DECISIVE VERDICT. One important fact has been learned, howver. Although the members of the Court may have their individual theories, they are by no means prepared as a body to render a decisive verdict. The officer already quoted said:

"If the Court has yet heard any testimony which would enable it to decide intelligently that the Maine was blown up from external causes. I am the most mistaken man in the world. Before the coming Havana sessions are over it may secure such evidence and, possibly, find that the blowing up was intentional. It of the ship after the explosion, as it has already learned from the survivors most of the details of the ship's condition before the explosion. With these bases thoroughly established, the Court will hear more expert theoretical testimony and then reach a verdict."

of reliance than that of the Maine officer who said the other day he believed the Court was bound on evidence already heard to find the cause of the explosion external Its conservatism is also at variance with the opinions of many other Naval officers here, especially those of the younger set, and directly contrary to the belief of most of the Maine survivors that their ship was intentionally blown up.

Before sailing to-night Captain Sampson had a long consultation with Admiral Sicard. Hulse, the Court's chief stenographer, has re-

turned to Washingon, leaving Bissell, his asso-

clate, with the Court. CLAIMS OF SURVIVORS, All the Maine survivors received a month's pay yesterday, and their claims for lost per-

sonal property have been filed.

Schwartz, a cook of the Maine, has put in & claim for \$1,226, which he says he had in his chest, which was blown to pieces. Many other enlisted mer lost the savings of years. There have been no movements of the fleet,

except in the case of the Nashville, which towed a coal barge out to the Iowa this morning. WRECKERS REPORTED LOST. FEARS THAT THE UNDERWRITER AND

THE CHIEF HAVE GONE DOWN OFF HATTERAS Norfolk, Va., March 4 (Special).-The big tug Underwriter, of Boston, which passed out the Virginia Capes yesterday morning, having in on the sunken battle-ship Maine, are reported have been no tidings since they left here bears out the rumor. It is believed that the Underwriter when she encountered the storm would not have gone further out to sea, and had she

The Underwriter made an attempt to get away Wednesday, but had to put back on account of heavy weather, and again passed out with her tow yesterday morning before the Weather Bureau's warning of the storm sweeping up the coast had been received and disseminated. At the time the warning was received tug and the time the warning was received tug and tow were near Hatteras, consequently they had nother time nor place to go to shelter. At Hatteras to-day the wind blew sixty miles an hour, and a stanch vessel, it is thought, could not have lived in such a storm, much less a tug of the Underwriter's size having such a cumbersome tow. Old marners here say she should surely have been reported, and are inclined to believe that both are lost.

believe that both are lost. A HURRICANE IN CUBA. DAMAGE DONE AND SOLDIERS KILLED AT BATA-

BANG ON THE SOUTH COAST Havana, March 4 .- A hurricane, which has swept over the port of Batabano, on the south coast of Cuba, opposite Havana, has done great damage. It destroyed a hut in which were quartered a number of soldiers belonging to the Castilian Battalion, killing two of the men and wounding twenty-five others. Thousands of trees were swept away, and the ships in the harbor were obliged to put hurriedly to sea in order to avoid being wrecked.

THE ORDERS TO THE MAINE COURT. SCOPE OF THE INQUIRY SHOWN BY ADMIRAL

SICARD'S INSTRUCTIONS. Washington, March 4.—Admiral Sicard's precept convening the Court of Inquiry now investigating the disaster to the battle-ship Maine has been received by the Navy Department, and was made public to-day. It is important mainly in showing the exact scope of the inquiry and the extent to which the report will go. Aside from the usual orders directing the Court to report both findings of fact and its colinious on these findings. Admiral of fact and its opinions on these findings. Admiral Sicard directs the Court to record any information as to person or persons "not connected with the Navy of the United States, who are, in its opinion, responsible, in part or wholly, directly or indi-rectly, for the explosion and loss of the Maine," with the names and the degree of responsibility

198, and are directed to Captain Sampson, president of the court. The text is as follows:

of the court. The text is as follows:

A Court of inquiry consisting of yourself (Captain Sampson) as president and of Captain F. E. Chacwick and Lieutenant-Commander William P. Potter as additional members, and of Lieutenant-Commander Adolph Marix as judge advocate, is hereby ordered to convene at noon on Monday, February 21, 188, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances connected with the loss by explosion of the United States battle-ship Maine in the harbor or city of Havana, Cuba, on the night of Tuesday, February 15, 1895. The Court is authorized to hold its sessions on board any ship of the North Atlantic squadron or in the city of Key West, Fla., or in the harbor of the city of Havana, Cuba. The attention of the Court is invited to the instructions concerning the particulars to be investigated in the case of the loss or grounding of a ship of the Navy, contained in the United States Navy regulations.

The following described papers relating to the

The following described papers relating to the

occasion referred to are attached and make part of the precept:

First—The copy of a telegram sent by Captain C. D. Sigsbee at Havana, Cubs. to Commander James M. Forsyth, U. S. N., at Key West, Fla., without date, but probably sent on the night